Table 5-7 Drinking Water

Comment (Location)	Response Drinking water	EPA Response, January 13, 2014
EPA-74: (Page)	The nearest public water supply	In addition to plans to restore or replace
LFA-74. (Fage)	intake is the Mingo County	impacted water supplies, it would be
The proposed project is	PSD's raw water intake along	beneficial if CONSOL participates in
in the vicinity of public	the Tug Fork River in	protecting local sources of drinking water –
water supply systems,	Naugatuck, approximately 5.5	source water protection (SWP) - by
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some small or very	miles from the project area.	coordinating with local and county
small. Systems in	There are 177 occupied	municipalities to determine steps CONSOL
areas impacted by	dwellings that use the	can take to support local guidelines. For
mining may require	groundwater for domestic	example, the Mingo County PSD Source
treatment to address	purposes from the 163 wells	Water Assessment Report (SWAP)
contaminants that are in	located within one-half 0.5 mile	(http://www.wvdhhr.org/oehs/eed/swap/get.c
the water supplying the	of the project area. Of these,	fm?id=3303029), describes a source water
system. Historically,	there are nine located within	protection approach to protect the Tug Fork
some public water	1,000 ft of the project area.	River intake (through use of planning and
supply systems in	These groundwater users	establishing a Watershed Delineation Area
Mingo County near	appear to be obtaining water	and a Zone of Critical Concern). A SWAP
mining activity have	from sources located in the alluvial aquifers or valley floor	may be revised to address mining activity.
required treatment to remove iron or	fracture systems. These	The possibility of a release from potential contaminant sources is greatly reduced if
manganese to address	alluvial aquifers receive	best management practices (BMPs) are
consumer concerns.	recharge from the underlying	used. Although a public water supply intake
Increased treatment	bedrock aquifers through the	may not be in the immediate project area,
costs can be a	valley floor fracture system, as	an unexpected spill or leak of a contaminant
challenge for a small	well as from infiltration of	into a water body (such as the recent Elk
public water supply	surface water. The bedrock	River event in West Virginia when 4-
system that services	aquifers are recharged via the	methylcyclohexane methanol (MCHM) used
small populations. We	interconnected valley wall	to wash coal leaked out of a ruptured
recommend that the	fracture flow system, which	storage tank) could ultimately negatively
analysis include a	intercepts infiltration and	impact sources of drinking water. In addition
detailed discussion of	perched aquifers underlying the	to isolating any toxic-producing materials
the creeks supplying	ridges and directs flow to the	from contact with surface or groundwater to
water to the public	valley floors. These aquifers	prevent any potential contamination into
water supply systems	are stratigraphically located well	surface or ground waters, implementing
and potential impacts to	below the proposed mineral	other pertinent SWP BMPs (such as when
the public water supply	removal areas, which are	using storage tanks, consider proper
systems in the project	located along the ridgetops. In	placement away from vulnerable sources of
area particularly the	the event that any wells or	drinking water, secondary containment and
Mingo County PSD -	water supplies presently being	periodic inspection of storage tanks per
Naugatuck and the	used in the areas adjacent to	existing regulations) will enable CONSOL to
Williamson Utility Board	the proposed operation are	prevent impacts to drinking water sources
as well as Mingo	impacted by proposed mining	instead of relying on replacement of a water
County PSD Chattaroy,	activity, such that water quantity	supply. After the Elk River spill, replacement
Mingo County PSD	or quality is adversely affected,	of water required FEMA funding.
Ragland District, Town	CONSOL would be required to	
of Delbarton, Mingo	restore or replace the water	
County PSD Pigeon	supply to the affected water	
Creek and Mingo	users in accordance with the	
County PSD Lick	requirements of SMCRA.	
Creek.		
EPA-75: (Page)	Section 4.2.7 of the FEIS	CONSOL does not expect impacts to the
	addresses "Needs and Welfare	groundwater sources of drinking water from
Depending upon the	of the People," one of the	land use activities, however, we recommend

amount of pollution generated by mining, how toxins are handled or transported, the depth of aquifer dewatering, etc., mining activity can potentially impact domestic water supplies. In 2004, the **Delbarton Mining** Company needed to replace water for many residents of Mingo County, West Virginia due to mining activities (Charleston Gazette 2004). Although the project proposal states that impacts to ground water are not expected, per Section 4.2.7, we recommend an analysis to discuss how any negative impacts to existing domestic water supplies due to land use activity in the project area will be addressed.

Public Interest Review factors considered by the Corps in association with the potential Section 404 permit authorization for the Buffalo Mountain Surface Mine. Ground water and drinking water are addressed in other sections of the FEIS. The proposed mining would occur well above the elevations of any potential aquifers providing drinking water sources to current residents near the mining area. The Buffalo Mountain Surface Mine would be required to comply with its NPDES permit, which would prevent any adverse impacts due to surface water discharges leaving the mining site. As indicated above, CONSOL would restore or replace any groundwater wells negatively affected by mining activities. CONSOL would also isolate any toxic-producing materials from contact with surface or groundwater to prevent any potential contamination into surface or ground waters. Also as indicated above, the proposed mining activities would be located above the elevation of any potential aquifers utilized by nearby residents.

CONSOL conduct prior to initiating mining baseline monitoring of pH, sulfate, iron, manganese, and aluminum in the domestic wells adjacent to the project area. Although pH, sulfate, aluminum, iron and manganese are secondary standards that impact taste or aesthetics of drinking water, well owners incur costs when treating water with these compounds. Pennsylvania has received an increase in calls from private well owners regarding elevated levels of aluminum, at times in coal mined areas. Baseline monitoring allows a private well owner to determine if nearby mining activity has impacted their well.